amber of troops thrown into the Territory! Is it earl of a scheme, and is the General Government at the bettom of it? The shrewd leaders here do not think so. They cannot reason into a logical or sensible position on such a view, and they discard it. If they believed it, thesery would be "To arma," and before a week four or five thousand men would be in arms to defend their rights. Gov. Walker has seted in a reckless, insane way, jeoparding the peace of the whole country. The men of Lawrence prefer to secure their position by management rather than fighting, so as to secure that public peace that Walker has so recklessly jeoparded. Speaking of Walker, The Washington Union says recently: "He is, besides, an able, far-seeing and sagacious statesman, as little likely as any other in the country to impale himself on a point of mere prudence." What do The Union, Gen. Cass, and President Buchanan think of him now! Or is he still "sagacious" and "far-seeing," and is this warfike invasion part of a carefully matured and rational policy! If not, let Mr. Buchanan weigh the matter carefully. He cannot be blind to the fearful character of the issue that a day may bring forth. The peace of the whole country is poised on a balance so evenly that it is merely held from vibrating by the men of Lawrence, who fancy that they can thus hold it and triumph, too. Through fear they will yield nothing. er of troops thrown into the Territory! Is it

can there some light spen the cultiest. Area

rence who fancy that they can thus hold it and triumph, too. Through fear they will yield nothing. They are inflexibly determined to maintain their

But, says President Buchanau, or some other con ervative man, "If you wish to have regulations for "the government of the town, to mend the streets, "remove dead horses and other nuisances, bridge the ravines and grade the levees—if you merely "want this done, why not organize under the bogus
"charter!" Fo this the answer is, that the men of
Kansas know that a usurpation and its laws are
dead unless the people recognize them. If they do
so in one particular case they strengthen that usurpa
tion, and they will not. But that is not all. Le tion, and they will not. But that is not all. Le the candid man, and he with whom the civil rights of the people are as a feather in the balance, look further. The bogus Legislature incorporated a body of Trustees to manage the City of Lawrence, and who were these Trustees! Most of them the enemies of Lawrence. Dr. Wood, the infamous Pro-Slavery bogus Judge of this bogus county, and who lives at Lecompton, is one of them. Does any fair man ask the people of Lawrence to turn over the management of their affairs to such men! Dure Mr. Buchanan to sak it? How many towns in the West have at different times adopted regulations to manage their local affairs, without asking the intervention of a Legislature, even when they had a fair vention of a Legislature, even when they had a fair one! How many of these have been surrounded by a United States army for daring to do so? There is not, there rever was, a design to force these popular regulations beyond the popular voluntary acceptance. Would it not have been time enough to surround Lawrence with an army when they did—that is, if such a reckless and dangerous policy is to supersede the action of the Courts. But Gov. Walker goes further; he charges that it is a design to spread these City Governments all over the Territory, and thus supersede the Territorial Government. This is the great offense, In the first place, Gov. Walker is mistaken in his supposition. The people in other parts of the Territory need no such inducements. In the second place, if it had been true, I have yet to learn that the publication and diffusion of a City Charter, or that arguments as to the expediency of such a course are

and diffusion of a City Charter, or that arguments as to the expediency of such a course are "treason," and justify the march of an army on a town. In all this Gov. Walker plainly admits that the begus Government is not of the people of Kansas. He says is his proclamation: "A Government formed on insurrection and usurpation will be sub-"efficiently for that established by the authority of "Congress;" and, "If your authority to act in this "manner for the City of Lawrence is permitted, a similar authority must be acknowledged in every other town, city, or county." Here is a frank admission that the people of Kansas are hostile to the Territorial Government, and will, if "permitted," establish local regulations of their own.

mitted," establish local regulations of their own. On this point, Gov. Walker now stands convicted of to force the bogus Territorial Governmen down the throats of a reluctant people. It would be a waste of time to follow and rebuke the special-pleading, sophistry and falsehood in the proclama-tion. It speaks for itself. He says: "I will accomtion. It speaks for itself. He says: "I will accom"pany the troops to Lawrence with a view to pre"vent, if POSSIBLE, any conflict." How absurdly
inconsistent! And again he says: "If you can be
"influenced by no other motive, the evident fact that
"the power of the Government is adequate to prevent
"the accomplishment of your purpose, should in"duce you to desist from these proceedings."
"Hold me or I'll fight," says the would-be bully.

The modern Quixote is in the saddle. Rosinante The modern Quixote is in the saddle. Rosinante groans beneath the weight of such terrible fulminations. He shakes the spear of Federal authority in an awful style, and makes mouths at the windmill; but the windmill turns round as quietly and systematically as ever. This is the culminating farce of bogus Democracy. Greytown pales before it. Where is "Squatter Sovereignty?" "Oh, ye gods

What will Gov. Walker do? Will he bombard

What will Gov. Walker do? Will he bombard the town, cut his throat, or run away? The sands of his political life are fast running out. But for the morality of the thing, I would recommend him to commit suicide. In his desperation he may do something ridiculous, or worse than ridiculous. Let the pious conservators of peace pray for him; he is in the breakers.

The President has never fully understood the Kansas question. I ask James Buchanan to read it now! Read a people's wrongs in the throbbings of the public pulse. Weigh their constitutional rights in their fearless assertion of them. Think of the rights the people have to self-government. Go back, James Buchanan, to the days when a strong, sincere republicanism was unlettered by policy or power.

James Buchansan, to the days when a strong, sincere republicanism was unfettered by policy or power. Blot out the memory of these years of diplomacy among people whose civil rights were not fully recognized, and having swept away the cobwebs that environ crowns and scepters, think of "the people" as the legitimate source of all government." Standing as you do, there is but a step between heroism and infamy. Gov. Walker has taken that step—has taken it wrongly—will you! It is for yourself, and for the honor and peace of the country I appeal. Quitote cannot hurt the windmill, for it is dead to a sense of danger, and is impelled by the breezes of heaven. Gov. Walker has foolishly wrapped up the issues in this struggle. Why di I Machiavel aspire to be Hercules! "Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad," and the God of Justice and Humanity guides with unerring finger the fates in Kansas.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LAWRENCE, K. T., July 20, 1857. A stabbing affair occurred at Tecumseh two days ago. Mr. Newsome, the would-be Prosecuting At torney, stabbed a Free State named Henry Boynton in the head with a bowie knife. The wound is severe, but luckily will not prove fatal. A Pro-Slavery man named Adams had threatened to shoot Mr. Boynton; had even raised his gun to do it. Mr. Beynton took Adams before a bogus Justice or Commissioner, after having got a writ against him from a milk-and-water Commissioner, with the ut-most difficulty. On investigation the case was so plain against Adams that he was required to give bords to keep the peace, but they also compelled Boynton to do the same, although there had been no testimony implicating him. Some altercation having ensued, Attorney Newsome drew a knife and made a deperate stab at Boynton's head. Before hade a deperate stab at Boynton's head. Before he could repeat it Boynton knocked him down, when their friends tore each party away. The would inflicted is a dreadfulgash along the head and

temple.

The sales of Delaware trust land have begun at The sales of Delaware trust land have begun at Osawkie. The crowd there are suffering for want of accommedation. Ice is nine cents per pound, and water five cents a glass. All has been quiet so far. Commissioner Eddie superintends the sales. I learn that a ridiculous decision has been made. Those who have lived on the land for some time and cultivated it, are to have it at the appraisement price, while the squatters who merely hold by cabins, in fact "bogue squatters," are to give twenty-five cents more. This is a farce. They are either squatters or they are not squatters; in which case the land should go to the highest bidder.

Mr. Parrot made a speech at Osawkie on Saturdsy. Whitfield tried to prevent him but did not specced. The speaker took strong ground for the

Topeka Constitution, maintaining the platform of the recent Convention.

FROM BOSTON.

From Our Own Correspondent. Boston, Friday, July 24, 1857. As Mr. F. W. Bird's letter to THE TRIBUNE in an swer to me was mostly a compilation from his longer letter in The Worcester Spy, to which I had sufficiently replied in The Boston Journal, I have not hitherto thought it necessary to take any notice of it. But as the Hunker papers of Boston, The Post and The Courier, have seized the opportunity to make it the basis of repeated attacks upon me, and upon the Republican party of Massachusetts, I will, with your permission, give it an answer as briefly as I can, for the

benefit of that class of persons who always take it for granted that what is unanswered is unanswerable. Mr. Bird's chief ground of complaint is that I have mistepresented the relations in which he stands, or has stood, to the leaders of the Republican party in Massachusetts. A few mouths ago, when Mr. Barks was first talked of as a candidate for Governor, Mr. Bird began a series of harsh and unjust attacks upon him in The Worcester Spy. I thought fit in my letters to The Tribunk to cantion the Republicans of Massachusetts not to be disturbed at such attacks from such a quarter, because the onslaught was no evidence of anything wrong in Mr. Banks or his position, but was celly a sign that Mr. Bird had fallen into one of his periodical paroxysms of discontent, adder the influence of which he had an unhappy tendency to run amok, as the Malays say, against friends as well as foes. And I referred to sundry instances in the past where Mr. Bird had attack d distinguished gentlemen of his own party with great fury, and with just as little reason as he had at the present time for assailing Mr. Banks. Mr. Bird himself says, alluding to Messrs. Adams. Summer, Wilson and Burlingame, "Mr. Adams thas had no warmer adinter and no more earnest supportor than myself. In the metancholy differences which grew out of the coalition we differed but those differences never disturbed our amicable relatiors." In 1852 Mr. Summer's friends were a good deal distraction from being true that," Sec. "Oliver knows that up to this moment the relations of particular from being true that," Sec. "Oliver knows that up to this moment the relations of particular from faithfully and cordially distance in this so far from being true that," Sec. "Oliver knows that up to this moment the relations of particular from it of the main myself."

The phrases I have italicised confirm all that I have said of Mr. Bird's conduct toward the distinguished gentlemen more faithfully and cordially distance receiving their Know-Nothing episode and some subsequent freaks and rether too scientific engineering resulting from it than myself."

The phrases I have italicised confirm all that I have said of Mr. Bird's conduct toward the distinguished gentlemen alluded to. As a general thing he has supported them cordially among the Massachusetts. A few mouths ago, when Mr. Bank was first talked of as a candidate for Governor, Mr.

Mr. Bird's Lext complaint is that I have done Mr. Bird's text complaint is that I have done him injustice by calling him a Disunionist. He says: "Having raised the mad-dog cry of 'Disunionist,' he "thinks not only to hound me down put to alienate all "my personal and political friends by blackballing "them as the dupes of a scheming fanatical Disunionist." I have never performed an "act, nor written nor utfered a word which could be "torused into Disunion."

"ist. "I have never performed an "act, nor written nor uttered a word which could be "tortured into Disunion."

In calling Mr. Bird a Disunionist, I merely stated what I supposed was an admitted fact. I added no epithets and did not make it a subject of reproach. I merely stated if as a sufficient reason and explanation of Mr. Bird's hostbity to the Republican party and to Mr. Barks. As a Disunionist, as a prominent member of the Disunion party, he could not be expected to be friendly to the Republicans or to Mr. Barks.

In view of Mr. Bird's explicit denial that he is a Disunionist, or that he has ever performed an act, or written or uttered a word which could be tortured into Disunion, I feel bound to produce evidence to show that my statement was not without foundation. My first proof is, that in January last Mr. Bird acted as President of a Convention of Disunionists at Worcester, the orstors of which Convention were Mesers, Garrison, Phillips, Higginson and other leading gentlemen of the Disunion party. My second proof is that on the 5th of the present month Mr. Bird addressed a letter to the Disunion organ in this city, Mr. Garrison's Liberator, in which he says: "Accustom "the people to look at Disunion, not as a raw-head" and bloody-bones monster, but as a possible, probable and, in the present tendency of things, a desirable result."

My last proof, which, like the others, is of itself sufficient to substantiate the alleged fact, appears in the shape of a circular, which is printed in The Boston Traveler of this morning, and is dated July 8, 1857. It begins thus: "The State Disunion Convention, head at Worcester, Mass., January, 1857."

(of which State Disunion Convention Mr. Bird was President), recommended a National "Convention, based on the same principles, during the present year." This circular is signed by Thos. Wentworth Higginson, Wendell Phillipps, Danl. Mann, Wm. Lloyd Garrison and—F. W. Bird! Here we have Mr. Bird's own signature to a docu-

"Bird was President, recommended a National "Convention, based on the same principles, during the present year." This circular is signed by Thos. Wentworth Higginson, Wendell Philipps, Danl. Mann, Wm. Lloyd Garricon and—F. W. Bird!

Here we have Mr. Bird's own signature to a document which begins by styling the Convention over which Mr. Bird presided in January last, "the State "Distration Convention." And the gentlemen whose names appear in conjunction with Mr. Bird's are T. W. Higginson, Wendell Philipps and William Lloyd Garrison—the three foremost leaders of the Distration party of the North. If the President of a "State Distration Convention," who writes letters to The Liberator declaring that Distration is a probable, and, in the present tendency of things, a descrable result, and who unites with Mesers. Higginson, Philips and Garrison in calling a National Distration Convention, be not a Distrational Philips and Garrison in calling a National Distration Convention, be not a Distrational Philips and Garrison in calling a National Distration Convention, be not a Distrational Philips and Garrison in calling a National Distration Convention, be not a Britantial Philips and Garrison in calling a National Distration Convention, be not a Britantial Philips and Garrison in calling a National Distration Convention, be not a Britantial Philips and Convention and Springfeld after the rest of the Free-Soil or Free-Democratic State Convention had been held and Gen. Wilson been nominated for Governor. I made the statement merely to show that Air. Bird was apt to be dissatisfied, and was not contented with the course of affairs unless he had the direction of them. Mr. Bird propounces this statement false, and refers to it as a convincing proof of his assertion that "the statements of your correspondent are utterly, utterly unworthy of credit." He says: "I called no such "Convention at Springfield, for that Convention was "called by the State Committee, of which I attended, not as a member, but for the purpose of protes

There will be a State Convention of the Free Democratic party at Springfield, on TUESDAY. Oct. 17. at 11 o'clock a m., to consider the subject of candidates to be supported at the essenting election, and transact such other business as may properly come before them. The Free Democrats are requested to send delegates equal in number to three times the number of Representatives to which their several cities and towns are entitled in

e Legislature. The Hon. John P. Hele and other eminent speakers will ad-

" James M. Stone, Secretary. " Boston, Oct. 3, 1854.

"James M. Stone. Secretary.

"Boston, Oct. 3, 1854.

Mr. Bird also denies that he was present at the Convention. The Boston Journal, which has always berne a high reputation for the accuracy of its reports of public meetings, published on October 18, the day after the Convention a letter from the reporter whom it had sent to Springhield. He says:

"The Convention was invited to assemble at 11 o'clock in Hampden Hall. At that hour, there was not a soul in the hall save your reporter. At 111 o'clock, one individual ventured up the stairs, spred upon the vacancy, and retired.
The Free Soil host was missing. The nearest approach to it was to be found in the reedits from 16 the Missacott House, where the Chairman (Mr. Bird) and Secretary of the Free-Soil State Committee and one or two others were costly scatted around a cheerial fire. At 12 o'clock, the Eastern train arrived. A roore or two of persons alighted, but the only ones who appeared to have anything to do with the Convention were a Boston reporter and an ex-Secretary of State. The former ran for the hall, the latter sought his colleagues in the reading room. A consultation was held, which resulted in the Chairman 'Mr. Bird' and Secretary of State, and two other grattenen, going forth to gabe a sorvey of the field. They marched up as far as the hall, sake a sorvey of the field. They marched up as far as the hall, alted opposite to it, looked purjously toward it, targed round,

and marched back again. The hour for dinner had now come, and the the richly laden tables of the Marsacolt had far more attractions for them than the empty benches of Hampden Hall."

The reporter of The Journal concluded his account thus: "It being perfectly apparent that there were "not twenty persons in the city from abroad who "came with the intention of attending the Convention, we turned our faces homeward."

It is possible that Mr. Bird, dishearmened at the absence of the Convention which he had casted, but which did not come, may have turned his face homeward, together with the reporter of The Journal. A few of his conspanions four account, published at the time, rays nine or ten; another says fifty) remained, and in the afternoon they met, organized as a Convention, and passed resolutions adopting the Republican non-inations, and instructing Mr. Bird's Committee to continue in existence for another year. Whether Mr. Bird was present or not at this afternoon meeting dees not appear, but it is certain, from what I have cited, that my statement, alleging that he called the Convention, and went to Springfield to find that it had not responded to the call, is correct, in spite of his positive denial.

It is of little consequence whether Mr. Bird did or did not call the Springfield Convention, and still least whether he was or was not present at it. I only wish to show with what looseners he makes assertions, and consequently how little weight should be attached to his profuse charges of false hood, and to his passionate contradictions of my statements. I have stated only the truth concerning him, and have stated it moderately and courteously.

Thave now disposed of all the political points on which Mr. Bird takes issue with me. Of our personal relations his letter makes two specific complaints. The first is this: In one of my letters I spoke of Mr. Bird as "a man of fortune, not sparing in the use of "money when he has a political end to effect."

Mr. Bird replies:

"Oliver' states what he knows is not true

my liberality in the use of the money when I have a "political end to effect."

I have never speered at Mr. Bird's liberality. Fafrom it. On the contrary, I have in my letters repeatedly given him due credit for generosity in the use of money. I regret that I can no longer give him credit for a higher kind of generosity, when in a purely political controversy he deliberately taunts an intimate friend with pecuniary obligations. Even if the obligation were as great as he alleges—even if he had saved my properly from sactifice and myself from bankruptcy—it would be ungenerous and indelicate for him to make use of the fact it such a controversy. No pecuniary obligations ought to be allowed to inflaction by course as a journalist or to debar me from criticising in a becoming manner any man's political conduct. As Mr. Bird has himself introduced the matter into The Tribune in this vigue and exaggerated way, there can be no impropriet; in stating the exact nature and amount of the obligation. On the 19th of August, 1854. Mr. Bird indorsed for me a note to the amount of \$125, payable in four months. It was discounted at a Beston bank, and I paid it when due. It was an accommodation for which I was grateful at the time and which I still remember with gratitude. I was not, however, aware until I saw his letter to The Tribune, that it had cost him "an effort to furnish the required aid;" and still less was I aware that it sived my property from sacrifice and myself from bankruptcy. That he has, to say the least, somewhat exaggerated the magnitude of the effort is apparent from the following passage in a subsequent paragraph of his Letter: "Oliver knows that "there is no office in the gift of the peeple of Massa-"chusetts which I can afford to take; for he knows that me the most intimate terms with me; has eaten "ny venison, drank my champagne, and partaken of an effort to indorse a note of \$125 for a friend.

Mr. Bird's second and last personal complaint against me is made at the close of his letter. "Your "Correspondent

"upon the most intimate terms with me; has eaten "my venison, drank my champagne, and partaken of a hospitality as generous as I could afford to make it, as cordial as I knew how to make it, to one whom I supposed to be a friend and a gentleman. Still more, I have enjoyed his genial hospitality, and have gained strength for the stern battle of his by communion with the schelars who graced his pleasant library. And through all this he knew that I was, and after all this he declares that I was the shameless thing that his letters represent me. Why, there is not a Bedouin Arab who would dare to show his head in a camel-driver's tent after so profaning the sacred rites of hospitality; there is not a Bushman who would dare crawl back into the kraal after having so wronged the guest who kad eaten after baving so wronged the guest who had eaten

"after having so wronged the guest who had eaten 
"his sait."
This is really pathetic. But while I am pleased to 
learn that Mr. Bird has gained strength for the stern 
battle of life from communion with the scholars whom 
he met in my library. I am surprised and grieved that 
he did not also learn, as he might have done from intercourse with the gentlemen to whom he alludes, to 
control his temper, to moderate his animosities, and to 
repress the impulses which were tempting him to envenom the legitimate weapons of political warfare by 
allusions to private matters which good taste and good 
breeding silke demanded should not be dragged before the public. But passing over these things, together with Mr. Bird's touching allusions to B. Jouins
and Brahmen let us look at the facts in the case. fore the public. But passing over these things, together with Mr. Bird's touching allusions to B. Jouins and Bushmen, let us look at the facts in the case, upon which, rather than upon rhetorical flourishes, the decision of its merits must, after all, depend. If I have partaken of Mr. Bird's hospitalities, he in return, as he admits, has enjoyed mine; and so far we are even. If the sacred rites of hospitality forbid me from commenting in the newspapers upon his political conduct, they equally forbid him from doing the same thing to me. The odium of visiating those rites, if edium there be, must rest with him who begins the controversy—with him who assails, and not with him who simply defends.

Now, on examining the files of The TRIBUNE, I find that the first letter of mine which contains any mention of Mr. Bird, bears date May 22, 1857. For several months previous to that date Mr. Bird had been attacking me by name in The Worcester Spy, day after day, in the most outrageous manner, without cause or provocation. Here is a specimen which appeared in The Spy of March 9, 1857, or more than two months before I said anything whatever of him in The TRIBUNE. I was at the time editor of The Boston Atlas:

"Why should there he a Republican party in Eastern Massa."

in The Trinuxe. I was at the time editor of The Boston Atlas:

"Why should there be a Republican party in Eastern Massa. chusetts! The influential journals of Boston are The Atlas, Journal and Traveler. These are all owned, body and soul, by Gov. Gardner. The Atlas is principally owned by Esta Lincoln, who is owned by John H. Clifford, who is owned by Gardner. The Journal is Gardner's hand-organ, more intensely Hunkerish, if possible, than before it professed Regulificanism. The Traveler is edited by Edward G. Parker, notorhous as slave-catchers' counsel in the Burns case. Last Fall he stood up a fierce Republican: but after the Norfolk County Convention, at which he was not nominated one of the Senstors, he quietly subsided. Gov. Gaidner spenils most of his lesiare time down town in The Traveler or Journal sanctum, their ditorial rosums being most retired than that of The Atlas. Just think of Henry J. Gardner. Edward G. Parker and "Oliver" in secret conclave stranging the terms of the next political sole: "

Where was Mr. Bird's regard for "the sacred rites of hospitality," when he penned this utterly baseless and maingnant slander? I select it from a number of others, some of them much worse, because there is a

Where was Mr. Bird's regard for "the sacred rites of hospitality," when he penned this utterly baseless and malignant slander? I select it from a number of others, some of them much worse, because there is a significant sequel to it which throws strong light on Mr. Bird's peculiar character, and shows the hasty and reckless nature of his statements. The passage, it will be observed, contains a savage attack upon Mr. Edward G. Parker of The Traveler. On the 27th of June last, on the very day of the date of his letter to The Tithune in reply to me, Mr. Bird published the following letter in The Worceter Spy.

"An Apology.—Messrs.! Editors. When in Worcester this week, I chanced to fall upon a Spy of March 3, it which I was morthied to read the following relating to Edward G. Parker, esq. of Brookline:—Last Fall he stood up a ferce Republican; but, after the Norfolk County Convention, at which he was not nominated, he quertly subsided. The passagraph was dashed off, as all my letter were, current calland, and I had entirely forgotten that I had said so unmannerly a thing about a private gentleman. The object of the paracraph was to show how completely Hunkerish and Gardacrafa the press of Boston was; and, for the sake of deepening, the shade, I was betrayed hot this unwarrantable throat at Mr. Parker.

"The insinuation was the more unpardonable, because during the compagin I frequently met Mr. Parker, passing a very pleasant evening or two with him at my own house. The acquaintance thus formed was to me a particularly agreeable one, and often apoke, as I certainly felt, of his ability as a speaker, and of his services to our cause. I don't know how I could so far forget myself as to ray so unkind a thing. I regret it deeply, and am most heartily ashamed of it.

"I want to add, that I make this confession and apology voluntarily. I met Mr. Parker will receive it as the only reparation new in my power for this graciness on and a ferminess of the services to a control of this discourtesy, in any terms he would distac

"house." "I fon't know how I could so far forget 'myseif as to say so unkind a thing," continues be, emorsefully—"I regret it deeply, and am most seartly ashamed of it."

heartily ashamed of it."

Mr. Bird does well to apologize to Mr. Parker, whom he had wantonly and coarse; issuited. But I think myself fairly entitled to the benefit of the admissions which he makes in doing so. "For the sake of deepening the shade," he has made "unwarrantable thrusts" at me, and has said "unmannerly things," for which, as for his conduct to Mr. Parker, he will in time, I think, he "most heartily ashamed."

OLIVER.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

NEW-YORK, July 27, 1857 .- This is a genuine Summer day. But for the breeze it would be marked as a very hot one. It is much needed after the heavy rains of last week, which, in some places, have deluged the earth and done much damage. However, the rains that have come so opportunely after the two or three weeks of as fine harvest weather as ever earth was blest with, have disipated all doubts about the potato crop, for they have wetted the earth to the roots of the vines, just at the very time moisture was needed.

The rain has also given the growing corn a glorious

impulse, and it has also put the earth in most admirable condition to vegetate the turnip seed that should now be sowed without delay. As to the wheat crop, that is a fixed fact-it cannot be changed or disputed that we have a good one, and that we have had good weather to secure it though we expect to hear o many parcels spoiled in consequence of bad shocking or stacking. We still think that we shall have a fine corn crop, taking the whole corn-growing region into

account. A correspondent writes from Danby, Tompkins County, July 20:
"Weather here very hot, and corn growing faste: than it ever did before.

"Fruit crop pretty much a failure, hardly any ap-ples, and cherries, plums, &c., blasted. Grass crop very heavy—more than as much again as last year."

A friend at Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., writes in a private letter under date of July 26, of crops, as

follows:

"Rye, remarkably good. Wheat, not much sown, but better than usual. Oats, very promising. Potatoes, the crop will be large. Corn never was growing more rapidly: I measured leaves that grew nine inches in thirty-eix hours. Meadows never yielded better than this year, and farmers in the river counties are preparing to winter more stock than usual; this, it is thought, will pay better than selling the hay. In fruit we fail. Cornwall generally sends to the New-York market more plums than any other town named in the Gazetteer; but this season, as well as the last, they nearly all dropped from the trees before attanting half their full size; your city will get but a very few bushels from us this year. Apples, too, are few, small and knotty. There are myriads of little black bugs here, about the size of a flea, eating the leaves of grape vines, currant bushes, apple and other trees."

Another, writing from Wellsboro', Tioga County, Another, writing from Wellsboro', Tioga County,

Another, writing from Wellsboro, Thoga County, Pa., July 20, 1857, says:

"We are having unmistakable Summer weather, and crops are looking up. Corn is judged to be as good, generally, as last year at this date. Wheat is doing finely, but oats will not recover from the dreaching rains of May and June. Potatoes are in full bloom—a very good indication. Fruit, especially apples, is pretty nearly a failure. The heavy and cold rains are blamed for it, for never was there a fuller bloom. The apples are dropping eff. Should the extreme heat which has characterized the past 16 days continue, this region will be parched up."

Fortunately the heat and drouth continued only

long enough to perfect the grass and grain crop.

From the West, also, the accounts still continu favorable. A letter dated West Salem, Wayne County, Obio, July 20, 1857, eays:

Obio, July 20, 1807, esys:

"We are now about barvesting a good crop of wheat all through Wayne, Ashland, Richland and adjoining countier. Corn is small on account of the late, cold, wet Spring, but is now doing fine. Oats will be a good crop; fisx is good, and there is a great quantity sewn. Postates are emphatically the excelsion crop here; in short, we may reasonably expect a plentiful season. Fruit will not be so plenty, though more so than last season.

than last season."

From South Paris, Mich., we have a postscript to a business letter of July 20:

"P. S.—The hay crop in this region is coming in, and is abundant. Uors and other giain is growing with unexampled rapidity, and nothing but an unusually early frost will prevent a large crop being harvested."

Another from Oneids, Knox County, Ill., July 17,

gives the following encouraging information: gives the following encouraging information:

"This section is in a very flourishing condition, although the crops are quite backward. The corn crop in this and adjoining counties is four weeks later than common, but it is of good color and is now growing very fast, and if the frost holds off late there will be an uncommon large crop. There is but little Winter wheat, but the Spring wheat looks fine, and the number of acres sown far surpasses any former year. The hay crop will be short, as most of the clover is Winter killed. The peach trees were mostly killed last Winter, but there will be a fair yield of apples. last Winter, but there will be a fair yield of a On the whole, you may set down this region as in a flourishing condition."

n a flourishing condition."

The information in the following statement is equally encouraging and covers more space. It is written

encouraging and covers more space. It is written from Troy, Wis., July 20:

"GENTS: I returned a few days since from a tour to Central and Western lowa, as far as Scott County. Started from Davenport and came back to the river at Keokuk, and went also to Hannibal and 30 miles back in Missouri, and returned to this place through Illinois via Quincy, and I must say that I never saw crops look as well in the four years I have been West—especially the wheat crop. Corn looks very well generally, with prospect of a fair crop, but is about two weeks later than usua! The farmers will commence harvest next week in this vicinity.

"Yours truly, H. J. COWLES."

"Yours truly, H. J. COWLES."

The following postscript also gives us pleasing information from Iowa. It is dated Jefferson, Henry Co.,

mation from Iowa. It is dated Jefferson, Heary Co., Iowa, July 19, 1857:

"P. S.—The corn crop is at present very short for the season, and the stand is not more than two-thirds what it ought to be, but unless there is premature froat the crop will probably be an average one. The wheat crop never promised fairer, although the harvest will be late. Potatoes are looking well, and there is an unusually large breadth of land planted. Vince never looked better. Prospects are generally favorable for an abundance of food in frontier Iowa the coming season. the coming season.

A traveler through Dekalb, Kane, La Salle and Lee counties, Ill., says:

counties, Ill., says:

"Taking all the crops together, they are much better than the average for the last 20 years. The proportion of wheat sown, is greater than ever before, and I never before saw so heavy a growth of straw and length of head. It stands up very well, notwithetanding a severe wind a week since, and if the present dry weather continues until the grain ripens, it is nearly cortain to fill well. There is no Fall wheat, it having been killed by the severity of the Winter. The harvest of wheat will commence about the lat of August. Oats, barley, and rye, look as promising as wheat. Grass is excellent, potatoes lock well, and an unusual quantity are planted. Corn does not look as well as it generally does at this season of the year, but it is growing very fast now, and those farmers who planted good seed, and who have cultivated it well, should the Autumn be favorable, will have an abundant harvest."

The COTTON CROP.—The Nashville Banner of July

THE COTTON CROP .- The Nashville Banner of July

The blooming is new considered an era in the progress of the crop, and is a fact often referred to for the purpose of fixing the question of a late or early crop. A planter of Chambers County in Alabama, adjoining Georgia, in lat. 33° and lon. 8° W. from Washington, has kept a record of the first bloom for fourteen years, which is here inserted with the yield of each year as shown by the Commercial Tables. Times of first blooms as follows:

\*\*Blooms\*\* Blooms\*\* Bales\*\*

June 22, 1850. Yield. 2,355,280 June 17, 1857. Yield...

This is from the same plantation, and under the same general management, and in the latitude of Lake Providence, La.

The extremes, in the blooming dates, are the 7th and 24th of the month, and the average date for the 14 years is the 15th day of June for the first bloom.

This year, 1857, is the 17th, and instead of being a month later, is only two days later than the average for 14 years, and is earlier than the years 1856, 1854, 1850 and 1846.

One of the largest crops ever made was in 1852.

1850 and 1846.

One of the largest crops ever made was in 1852, when the first bloom was on the 17th, precisely the date of this year.

We infer, therefore, that the crop is not as late as many suppose, and that nothing has happened yes

which will prevent an average crop being made, and with a late frest the crop may be large, quite large.

NOTES ON THE CROPS.

CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NEW JERSEY, ILLINOIS, MAINE AND CONNECTICUT. From Our Special Reporter. Synactics, July 22, 1857.

On several evenings during the National Reaper and Mower Trial, just concluded, the United States Agri-cultural Society held familiar conversational meetings in the new and elegant Lecture Hall of the Voorhees House. On Wednesday evening, as there was a full attendance of members and exhibitors from all parts of the United States, the CHAIR suggested that the Condition of the Crops should be the subject of the evening, and called upon BENJ. ALLSTON, esq., son of the Governor of Souta Carolina, to state what his views were of the crops in California. Mr. Allston has recently returned from that State, where he has served for two or three years past in the United States Army.

views were of the crops in California. Mr. Allston has recently returned from that State, where he has served for two or three years past in the United States Army. Mr. A. replied that, so far as his observations had extended, the crops of the whole State presented a promising appearance, and that the prolific harvests of our hew Pacific State would a stonish the toil-worn and poorly paid farmers of the East. The agricultural resources of California were but just being made known, but a glorious future certainly awaited her. The southern portion of the State had suffered somewhat from the want of water.

Judge Chervern, President of the New-York Agricultural College, being called upon, spoke of the season as having been very backward in Spring. The ground had been so saterated with water as to seriously interfere with planting. An unusual amount of buckwheat had been sown in consequence, and the demand for it for seed had been such as to raise the price to \$2 per bushel. Immense quantities of barley had been destroyed in New-York by the water standing in and on the ground, and the crop, he thought, would not be more than an average one at least, Oats had suffered much also, which was unfortunate, for the season had been such subsequently that where the crop had escaped unburt it promised remarkably well. Coin had been planted very late, and its growth was feeble as yet. More had been planted after thin before the first of June. Winter wheat had suffered very much from the extreme severity of the Winter. In many cases; it had settailly been frozen to death; in other cases, although exposed to most merciless frosts, it had comewhat resuscitated, and is now promising much better than could have been expected in the month of May last. The insect had appeared to some considerable extent. He had examined his Mediterranean wheat, but found it almost entirely free fron attack. The Soule and white wheat were all alive with the pestifetous insects. Three or four times as much Mediterranean wheat had, fortunately, been so

the ground an unusual amount of water.

On the conclusion of Judge Cheever's interesting remarks, the CHAIR called upon Col. H. K. Burgwyn of Halifax, N. C., to speak in behalf of his section of country. Col. Burgwyn is a very intelligent and wealthy wheat grower; his crop of wheat this year is 1,675 acres, beside 360 which he lost by the overflow of the river, and his estate yields him an income of some \$40,000 per annum. Mr. Bungwyn said that the wheat in North Carolina

Mr. Burgwin said that the wheat in North Carolina was very fine where it had not been destroyed by the chinch bug, the devastations of which insect had been such that in some places it had actually eaten up the whole crop, leaving not a dollar's worth to pay the planter. The western portion of the State was already sending its crops to the seaboard, and things promised well there for very large yields of wheat. Like all other parts of the United States, the agriculture of his State had been much impeded by the cold Winter and the backward Spring. Corn, for instance, he had often seen so advanced, that in the moath of Jane, when riding on horseback through the fields, the tassels would be higher than his head; but when he left home some two weeks ago, the stalks of corn were not more than four feet high. It was very backward, and the crop would be a bad one. On the banks of the Roanoke the entire crop of wheat had been swept away by the river. He would venture to say there were not ten acres remaining from the Falls to Albemarle Sound, but above the Falls it was not so bad. On the river bottoms, although the water had for a long time stood upon them to the depth of 10 to 15 feet, yet corn came up very badly because of the cut-worans above and under ground, and the chinch bugs in myriads. He did not believe there would be one-third of a crop of corn. Oats in his State were very poor. But little barley is sown. Cotton is backward, very backward.

barley is sown. Cotton is backward, very backward. In seasons like the present it cannot be a full crop, for the cotton requires a continuance of heat to ripen. It will make a strong full shrub, but does not perfect its bolle. North Carolina is a grass-growing State, not nearly so, much so as it should be, for it actually imports large quantities of hay from the North; but in the mountainous districts it is good, what there is of it, but the crop as a whole he for on great consequence. Much more so, however, is the pea crop. With them it replaces clover. Hogs are fed upon peas to great profit, and this crop is likewise used to plow in for enriching the soil, which it does to a great extent. To-bacco has beenglamaged by the late season.

Mr. Burgwyn was followed by Mr. Geonge Harrs-House of Rahway, N. J., who is so widely known in agricultural circles from his great success in breeding South Down sheep. Mr. Harrshorne testified likewise to the lateness of the Spring, and the great delays in getting in crops in New-Jersey. Because of the rains and recent hot weather, crops were looking well. Winter wheat had been very severely injured by the cold of the last season, and he knew of many instances of farmers plowing up their fields of wheat to plant Spring crops. Rye looks well and promises to be a fair crop. Oats were late, and the season had been so unfavorable that not more than one-fourth the usual quantity had been sown. He did not think that New-Jessey would give more than a haif crop of oats, although the season had been propitious since the planting. The Spring had been so backward that be thought but few potatoes had been planted, but his own and those of others he had seen were doing well. The greas crop of New-Jersey, like that of othey States, is very fine, and Mr. Hartshorne, and said that the central portion of the State, in which he resided, presented the same appearances as did that section in which Mr. H. resided.

Mr. Horace Capraon, a large farmer of Illinols, being next called upon, stated that

weevil has made have among the grain. He thinks closering for wheat prevents its deteriorating rapidly. When he left home the Winter wheat was as tall as his head. He covers Winter wheat about three inches deep, and thus preserves it intact when the crops of neighbors are thrown out. Has had his best and largest wheat by soming directly on slover and turning in both. Barley is but little raised in Maine. Outs more, perhaps, than other crops, and always in demand, because so many persons keep and use tesms on the road. The crop looks fairly, and he thinks it will prove a good one. Potatoes look exceedingly well (who has not heard of Maine potatoes)? early planting and the selection of quick-growing kinds put off much danger of the rot. The crop this year is backward, but the flesh of such as he has examined is good and fresh, and they are growing finely. From his observation in other States, be should incline to the opinion that corn, potatoes and grass in Maine were as forward as at any other place between there and Syracuse. Of corn his average crop is 50 to 60 bushels, but helphas raised as much as 90 bushels.

Friend Lang is a good fasmer, a remarkable mechanic, a well-read man, and much beloved by his associates in the United States Society.

The Chair requested some remarks from Mr. T. S. Gold, Principal of the Agricultural School at West Cornwall, Conn. Mr. Gold said that in Connecticut they had first suffered from excess of rain, and now they were fearing drouth. In the northern portion of the State the grass was poor, but in the southern part there was promise of an abundance. Winter grain was very good. This crop was growing in favor in his State, and more was being planted. Corn had been late planted, and was consequently backward. He had noticed great differences in this matter, caused by improper selection and curing of the seed, as for instance on his own place and that of neighbors. The same difficulty was prevalent in sowing grass-eed. The moist weather earlier in the esason and the more recent w

two Winters.

The lateness of the hour prevented a further protration of this interesting discussion, and on the receipt a motion to that effect, the Chair declared the meeting adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE

RURAL DIALOGUE .- SCENE-A very sparsely furnished farm-house parlor. Present, the fa

and his wife.

Husband-I think, wife, that we must by to fix up our parior a little; if it was well furnished I should realy like to invite Mrs. Jones, the pleasant widow we met at cousin James's, when in the city, to spead we met at country and as James writes me she wants a place in the country to stop at a few weeks.

Wije—Don't you think, husband, that you had better fix up the barn, and be able to show Mrs. Jones a

well fenced farm, instead of a parlor fixed up to imitate one in the city? As long as the barn doors are off the hinges, I will try to get along with the parlor as it is, and hope Mrs. Jones can—if not, she can come with me to the kitchen, or go with the girl to the hay field.

LAND FOR STRAWBERRIES.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: Some of the readers of THE TRIBUNE seem to be greatly exercised with the impression that poor land was recommended for strawberries, by Mr. P., or

land was recommended for strawberries, by Mr. P., or Mr. E., or somebody else in the "Farmers' Club."

Being present, I happen to know that especial pains was taken by those gentlemen to guard against such a misapprehension.

They expressly stated that poor land, swampy land, high barren land, would not do for the strawberry, under ordinary cultivation—neither would very rich lands, sthaulated with animal manures, produce uniform large crops, although they might produce a monstrous growth of "strawberry hay," and a few very large, overgrown berries.

strous growth of "strawberry nay, large, overgrown berries.

A light, deep, lively, well-pulverized, healthy soil was recommended, near an abundance of water, and leaf mold or vegetable manures were preferred, in moderate quantities. So, our Rochester friends may be permitted to keep cool this hot weather.

"FARMERS" CLUB."

MARINE AFFAIRS.

CAPT. WILCOX.

Capt. D. L. Wilcox, the commander of the steam-ship Vanderbilt, has retired from that position in consequence of private business requiring his attention on shore. Capt. Wilcox, while in command of this vessel was deservingly popular, and the owner of the Van-derbilt parts with him with regret. Capt. Wilcox is succeeded in command by Capt. Edward Higgins, so long and so favorably known as commander of the steamship Hermann. He will sail in her on the 1st of August. A SUCCESSFUL SHIPBUILDER.

In announcing the launch, at that port, of the ship

Josiah L. Hale, The Newburyport Herald says that she is the fifty-fifth vessel launched by John Currier, gate of 37,000 tuns, and more than all the tunnage of Newburyport at the present time. The smallest ship built by Mr. Currier was the Breuda, of 375 tuns, the largest, the Merrimac, of 1,105 tuns. Four others were of over 1,000 tuns burden, and all of them have been of the first class, of the most enduring work-manship and materials. That journal adds:

manship and materials. That journal adds:

"It is noticeable how the size of ships has been increased, as shown by this list, in 25 years. One vessel reached 700 tuns in 1841, and another 800 tans in 1845; but of late they have been 900, 1,000 and 1,100 tuns; but one, in the whole, exceeding the tunnage of the present ship. Mr. Currier has not built any of the larger class, like some that have been built by the side of him, measuring from 14 to 1,800 tuns, but yet the advance has been striking. We remember when the first 1,000 tun ship was built at the north end, that a tremendous excitement was eccasioned at the launching, and everybody wanted to see the moneter."

LIGHTNING AT SEA.

Lightning has of late been unusually destruc-tive at sea, as well as on land. The ship Eve-lyn, at Philadelphis, from Liverpool, had her main-royal mast splintered on the 22d. On the the 23d, the brig Fanny O. Field, at Baltimore, had her fore-topgallant mast and cutwater carried away by the topgaiant mast and cutwater carried and special cause. The schooner Susan, on the 19th, off Captain's Island, at the head of Long Island Sound, had her mainmast shivered, and Capt. Prestiss and a boy were knocked senseless. The foremast of the schooner Henry T. Wood, at Jersey City, was strack by lightning and splintered to the deck, and other dan done, on Friday last. Other disasters, of a similar done, on Private doubtless occurred at sea during the late electric cycle. A few dollors spent in lightning conductors would have prevented much of this mischief.

ATTEMPT TO SWIM LAKE ONTARIO.—A couple of gentlemen, well known in this city, met on Tuesday and fell into a conversation respecting their ability as swimmers. Finally, a wager was laid of \$50, to swim for in Lake Ontario. It was agreed that the contextants should go to the beach at Charlotte, and strike out for the Canada shore, only sizty suite distant; a boat was to accompany them, and the one who gave up first was to lose the stake. All the preparations were made, and the parties went to the Lake in the afternoon, accompanied by three or four friends. A boat was procured, and the rival swimmers struck out on the race, each bent upon winning the mosey, or swimming to Canada. They had not, however, awar five rode, after wading to their depth, before both of them, at the same instant, shipped a heavy sea, which threw them upon their beam ends. They took is large quantities of water, and would have foundered in less time than it takes to relate the story, but for timely aid from the boat. They were drawn aboard and placed on opposite sides of the boat with heads over the gunwale, freeing themselves of the water they had saken to the simulation they were brought ashore, amid boat. They were drawn abound and passes, on opposite sides of the boat with heads over the gunwale, freeing themselves of the water they had taken in. In this situation they were brought ashore, amid the shouts of their companions. I was some little time after being taken aboard of the boat before either gentlemen were fully restored to consciousness, and strange to say, each thought the other had "gone down with all on board." One said he had sever before taken so much water, and the other allowed that he did not know much about the element when taken clear. Both had enough water for once. The wager remains undecided, as it is difficult to my which of the contestants gave up first. They were struck by the same swell at the same instant, and both turned over like dead fishes and threw up so much waterwhile floundering in the element, that it, was impossible for those in the boat to decide the bet. All agreed, however, that this attempt to swim the Lake Onlario was ever, that this attempt to swim the Lake Onlario was ever, that this attempt to swim the Lake Ontario was not as successful as that of Byron in crossing the Mal-lespont. [Rochester Union.]